

THE AMERICAN.

WASHINGTON, NOVEMBER 18, 1857.

AGENTS FOR THE AMERICAN.
For First, Second, Third and Fourth Wards, Henry Johnson, residence 400 K street.
For Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Wards, George T. Pyle.
For Ninth, Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth Wards, William Smallwood.
HARRY BAKER, Agent for Alexandria.

PORTRAIT OF A "MODEL REPUBLIC" UNDER DEMOCRATIC RULE.
MURDERS, SOICIDES, ASSAULTS, BURLARS, AND LARCENIES, AND ACCIDENTS OF ALL SORTS, FORM A GLOWING CHAPTER IN THE RECORDS OF THE DAY.
[N. Y. Correspondence Nat. Int.]

"THE RECORDS OF CRIME ARE BLACK ENOUGH FOR THE PAST WEEK—NO LESS THAN SEVEN CASES OF MANSLAUGHTER AND A HEARTLESS CASE OF INFANTICIDE."

"NINE HUNDRED AND FORTY-TWO BARKS HAVE SUSPENDED."

"MORE THAN FIFTY THOUSAND MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN HAVE BEEN AND WILL BE THROWN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT THIS WINTER."

"DESTRUCTION AND DISTRESS STARE US IN THE FACE."

ANOTHER PORTRAIT OF A "MODEL REPUBLIC" UNDER DEMOCRATIC RULE.

"We, of the old Republican party, used to charge the Federalists with infidelity to our free institutions when they maintained that the people were their own worst enemies. But the rapid growth of crime, and the defiance of law and order which have recently written the annals of our free country in blood, would go a good way to prove that there was more truth in the imputed Federal dogma, than was conceded by their political adversaries. Pithed justice with fire-arms now take place in our cities, not only in the darkness of night, when ruffianism was wont to cloak its crimes, but in open day, among citizens of the same town, and without any national cause that would justify even a fair round of boxing. The untrammelled freedom of elections, heretofore the boast of our country, is suppressed by armed mobs, and a man now advances to the polls to give his vote at the hazard of his life.—Nat. Int.

ANOTHER PORTRAIT OF A "MODEL REPUBLIC" UNDER DEMOCRATIC RULE.

"The city of Washington was on Saturday night the scene of riot, bloodshed, and pillage. Hundreds of armed ruffians held possession of the streets, and fire-arms were heard in various quarters. It is difficult to learn the particular details of the night, or the persons by whom they were enacted; for the ruffians operate in clans, and those clans are protected and fostered in their organized capacity by the Corporation itself.—The States.

ANOTHER PORTRAIT OF FOREIGNERS—BY THE EDITOR OF THE EVENING STAR.

"THE TIMES IN NEW YORK.—The unemployed and hungry are holding open-air meetings, demanding what they call their rights. THANK GOD! NO NATIVE BORN AMERICANS ARE YET OF THE SAME OPINION AS TO THEIR RIGHTS, BECAUSE TO BE OF THAT OPINION ARGUES ONE TO HOLD TO THE DOCTRINES OF DANTON, ROBESPIERRE, AND THE QUITE AS DANGEROUS SOCIALISTS OF LATER TIMES. THEY TALK IN THEIR VIBRANT APPEALS OF 'GOVERNING CLASSES' IN THIS COUNTRY, WHICH PROVES THAT THEY ARE PERSONS WHOLLY INCAPABLE OF APPRECIATING THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF OUR GOVERNMENT—THAT THEY ARE AMONG US, BUT NOT OF US."—Washington Evening Star, November 6, 1857.

DAGUERROTYPE OF "THE FEDERAL CITY" UNDER DEMOCRATIC RULE.

"We have nothing to regret but the lawless and acts of violence which have of late tarnished the reputation of the Federal City by the gangs of rowdies who nightly infest our streets. They have, step by step, grown bolder and more defiant until they now trample the laws under foot without the slightest apprehension. Continued immunity from punishment always invites the repetition of offences. The insubordinate spirit in this city has become more reckless, and their violations of order and the public peace more glaring."—Washington Union.

"THE KNOW NOTHING TARIFF.—Both the opposing political parties have serious difficulties in finding candidates 'free from the taint of dark lantern connections.' In Monroe county the Democratic Convention nominated a County Treasurer, but, discovering that he, too, was one of 'Sam's boys,' they threw him overboard as early as they could. The fact is that most of the prominent office-seekers have either seen Sam or manifested a desire for his acquaintance. Finding that Americans preferred honest men for candidates, they have deserted the organization. Why they should be any the worse for a respectable, if only momentary, association, we cannot see. We are better without them, so be rare, but they are the salt of the Democratic party—the last vestige of decency left to it."

DOUGLAS JERROLD'S GRAVE.—The cemetery where Douglas Jerrold lies is just the spot he would have selected for his last resting place—green and wooded, in the midst of a great world of action amongst whose noblest workers he had resolutely toiled for nearly half a century. The ocean rose of distant city life, which for years has been a fierce, tumultuous music on the brain and heart of the slumbering, mellowed his grave to the inland murmur of a shell. He sleeps amid the summer blooms and waving shadows that he loved. For you cannot help seeing in his writings that, with the keenest pulse of city life, Jerrold had a poet's fondness for wild flowers, green fields, rustic scenes, and fresh country air. Glimpses of the fair and smiling fields of Kent, of its hedge-rows, "wayside cottages, with garden slips of brimming flowers" often occur in his works, especially—and as a welcome relief to its gloomy pictures of city wretchedness, luxury, and crime—in his longest story, "The Old and the New,"—London Leader.

The singular boy at India, who had a passion for growing out of the back of his discarded leg, has since produced in the same way a cluster of orange flowers. Dr. Harvey saw the stem rise at right angles to the limb to the height of about three inches, whence some developed pure white buds, resembling the buds of the orange, on being exposed to the light the buds expanded into flowers, which seemed a beautiful purple greyish color. These flowers were composed of a fleshy substance, and are gradually drawn back again beneath the skin. While they are in blossom the boy is relieved from pain.—Sigs.

Since reading the above we have learned that there has sprouted from the other leg of the boy a 'perfect fruit-tree.' It has now been growing some ten days, and it already bears four kinds of fruit, viz:—apples, pears, peaches, and plums, all of an excellent quality.

LATEST FROM INDIA.

We have at length the gratifying intelligence of the taking of Delhi by the British troops, of the reinforcement of the heroic Havelock at Cawnpore, and of the garrison at Lucknow still holding out against the rebels whom General Havelock was about to attack. Though all this was expected, yet it is not the less cheering to the friends of humanity and civilization; nor will they complain that no quarter was given to those fiends and monsters in human shape, the Sepoys, whose shocking barbarities and unheard of cruelties to the English women and children who fell into their hands have caused the blood to curdle in our veins.

But while no quarter was given to these demons, the British did not imitate their example by slaying women and children. These were saved.

The fall of Delhi and the dispersion of the rebels before Lucknow, together with the various successes which the British troops are gaining wherever they meet the enemy, cannot fail to have a most dispiriting effect throughout India, upon those who have mutinied, as well as upon such as contemplated joining the mutineers. "I hope and think," says the Bombay correspondent of the London Times, "that when the tidings of the fall of Delhi have filtered through the country, many a now formidable looking band of marauders will be dissipated even more rapidly than it was formed." News is spread through India from mouth to mouth with the rapidity that we can scarcely conceive of, and which throws the most speedy mail quite in the rear. An event, therefore, of such importance as the fall of Delhi, and the utter annihilation of the hopes and prospects of its king, will soon be made known in every part of India, and those who contemplated joining the mutineers, seeing the utter hopelessness of their cause and the certain destruction that awaits them, will be glad to disguise their intended purpose by a display of loyal zeal, and by employing in the British service the very arms they had designed to turn against.

Such is the "human nature," not of Europeans and Hindoos only, but of those who boast a higher civilization, a more refined humanity, as well as a purer religion, than they are supposed to possess.

It has been said by some that it would not be in the power of Great Britain, with all her heroism and immense resources, to re-establish her former power in India. We are not among those who take this view of her contest there; on the contrary, we think her power will be all the greater, or at least more directly exerted in the government of that country, for this revolt. It will belong to her, now, to christianize and to humanize the hundreds of millions of pagans and Mahomedans who inhabit that ancient country. It will become her duty to teach them the value of rational liberty—the liberty of law and order; not the licentiousness of anarchy; not the liberty of the bludgeon, the slung-shot, the pistol, and the bowie knife. This is what they have never known. With the Easterns there are but two kinds of men, despots and slaves—nobles and paupers. The mass of the people have no idea of any government but that of the lash and the bowstring; of any liberty but that of using these upon others. The country once more reduced to subjection and order, a new form of government will undoubtedly be instituted, and among its first duties will be the establishing of English schools in all the cities, and wherever they can be established, compelling the people to send their children to them to be taught the rudiments of an English education and the principles of Christianity. Thus and thus only can India, with its immense population, become Anglicized and an integral part of the British Empire.

Our opinion in regard to the rebellion in India is confirmed by that of an intelligent American ship master, who has been much in the Calcutta trade. In a recent letter to a friend he says:

"I look upon the mutiny as of very short duration. It is confined wholly to the native soldiers, but few of whom are in fact natives of Bengal. They are nearly all emigrants from Arracan and other parts of Asia, and are mostly Mahomedans and Hindoo Brahmins. They were brought into Bengal by the East India Company officials as hewers of wood and drawers of water for them. The mass of the Hindoo population, who are as fitly to be called soldiers as the Europeans, are deeply attached to them, and would be glad to see every one of them put to death. The Sepoys have nothing to do with killing the ground, but are a poor miserable race of idle loafers, and with the force England has on the way there will not be a Sepoy left alive when the planting season arrives next spring. Trade may be interrupted for a short time, but I cannot think the interruption will last long. You may think I take a wrong view of the matter, but it is my opinion, founded on much observation in that country, and I always have more faith in what I see myself than in what I hear from others."

"The Know Nothing Leaven of Black Republicanism will show itself when occasion offers. At St. Paul, Minnesota, on election day, an armed band of Black Republicans refused to look upon the polls in one of the wards, and, with revolvers and knives, drove off and kept from voting some two or three hundred legal voters."—Union.

The Union has mistaken the kind of "leaven" which "worked" upon the Republicans of St. Paul. If it moved them to do what the Union states, it must have been the old leaven that formerly prompted the Democrats of Baltimore, or Philadelphia, or New York, or New Orleans, and of PLAUQUEMINE, to assail with missiles of all kinds, fists, stones, clubs, bricks, pistols, dirks, and bowie knives, every Whig who attempted to exercise the right of suffrage and deposit his vote in the ballot-box.

Where were the Republicans when the Democrats took the votes of six or seven hundred wild INDIANS in the Pembina district, by which they secured the election of the Democratic candidate for Governor of Minnesota, Sibley? Where were they when the imported Irishmen voted at St. Anthony—Irishmen who came a few days before from Wisconsin, and were sent away the day after the election?

In the storming and taking of Delhi, the British lost 600 killed and wounded, while they slaughtered 10,000 Sepoys. No quarter was given to these demons.

GOVERNOR WISE AND THE MURKETS.

The Bedford, Virginia Sentinel, speaking of Governor Wise sending the 3000 muskets to Governor Ligon, says that it was an act which calls for the severest reprobation.

"It is a melancholy era," proceeds the Editor, "and one well calculated to carry terror to the heart of every honest citizen and patriot, when the Chief Executive of an Independent Republic degrades his legitimate authority, and openly disregards the laws by which he is bound. It is an act of despotism, tyrannical to the utmost extent, and the stepping stone to absolute and unlimited authority. If Governor Wise has the authority to loan the arms of Virginia to the Governor of Maryland, why has he not the same right and authority to lend him any number of the militia of the State as he may require? If he has the right and authority to order the arms of Virginia beyond her borders, why has he not the right and authority to order her treasure beyond her limits also? Were there any circumstances of an extraordinary character about to transpire in Maryland, which could ultimately threaten the peace and safety of Virginia, that her Executive might plead the law of necessity as his authority? Was Maryland threatened with civil war, or foreign invasion? Nay, nay, the people were about to express their sentiments, at the ballot-box, and it was feared the issue would result unfavorably to the Democracy. Virginia's arms were sent beyond her borders to intimidate a free people in the exercise of the elective franchise, to be used as the last appealing and convincing argument of despotism, and to achieve a victory in behalf of the Democracy, if needs be, at the point of the bayonet! The arms of Virginia, through the agency of the Governor, were sent to be used to suppress an unhallowed purpose—to the murder of freemen who, in the exercise of their undoubted and inalienable rights, might choose to express their opinions at the ballot-box, in opposition to the Democracy of the State. Had Governor Wise sent thirty thousand dollars of Virginia's treasure to aid in corrupting the voters of Maryland, his sin would have been less than his willing effort to intimidate her freemen in the discharge of their duties."

"Will the Democratic party of Virginia approve this usurpation of their Governor—or, will they condemn his unparliamentary procedure, and permit him to be unimpeached before the Legislature of the State? Is there a Democratic member of the Legislature, who possesses the manly patriotism and the freedom from party shackles, to arraign before the proper tribunal the Chief Executive of Virginia? Can the Democratic party tolerate such interference on the part of Governor Wise in the affairs of a sister State? If conduct so flagrant as this, is to be lightly regarded and go unpunished, we may as well bury our Constitution in the waves of the sea, and sing the last requiem over our departed liberties."

We look upon this act of Gov. Wise as one of the most significant and ominous signs of the times. If he could send three thousand or ten thousand muskets to the Governor of Maryland to coerce the people of that State, why could he not send money also, and a body of troops to use the arms thus loaned?

This act familiarizes the idea to the people that arms may be used to control elections, and that one State, or its Executive, may call upon other States to aid her with munitions of war and troops, for the purpose of subjecting the people of that State to military power! Let this idea once prevail, or let such an act as Governor Wise has been guilty of, pass unrebuked, our liberties will be held by a frail tenure.

We need scarcely ask what would have been said by the Democrats throughout the country, and by honest men of all parties, had the Governor of Rhode Island, during the "Dons rebellion," called upon the Governor of Massachusetts for munitions of war, and had the latter sent them to him as Governor Wise sent arms to Governor Ligon. Would not their papers have rung with denunciations, and their public meetings flaminated anathemas against such an act as an outrageous and unpardonable violation of State-rights? Who can doubt it? And yet, in that case, there was actual rebellion, and armed resistance to the State government and laws—here, there was not the pretence of any thing of the kind.

COURTING FOREIGNERS.
This is the way both parties court foreigners out West.

From the Chicago Democrat.

The Appeal of Judge Douglas to the Irishmen.

The appeal of Judge Douglas to the Irishmen to keep as many of their poor as they could in the city during the winter, and to invite as many into the city as they could, in order to carry the election next spring, was decidedly rich as coming from him.

In order to gain the good will of the Know Nothings, he has sacrificed every old countryman he could lay his hands on. He turned out Col. Snowball from his custom house, and any ground whatever. He turned Alderman Conley out, to make room for General Fry, an American. He turned out Daniel O'Hara and Thomas J. Kinella. In fact, where can any one point to a man from Ireland who holds an office under the Government?

Mayor Westworth has got more Irishmen in office in this city than Douglas has in the whole State of Illinois. Yet Douglas tries to make it appear that he is the Irishman's friend. He is the friend of the votes of Irishmen, and when he gets their votes he will serve them as he did Snowball, Conley, O'Hara, Kinella, &c. &c.

Judge Douglas now appeals to the Irishmen to turn out and beat the Republicans next spring. Now we advise the Irishmen to keep out of the fight, entirely, next spring. The only way for them to make Douglas appreciate them, is to withhold their influence in the elections, and let him and his opponents go single-handed.

Then we would see rather a juggling fight. It is a notorious fact, that the Irish population are more than nine-tenths of the offices? Look at the list of appointees to the office of Mayor. Have the Irish got one-tenth of the offices?

An Irishman who has been fattening in office here for twenty-five years, once said to us, "We know our power and mean to keep it. We rule, and intend to rule you. Both parties court us, and we can always give the Government to whichever will give us most. As for parties, we care nothing about them; it is ourselves that we take care of."

The above is an illustration of what he said.

SKIES BRIGHTENING.

The news from Europe produced a cheering effect in Wall street on Saturday. It seems that the effect of our "crisis" in England was not so bad as was apprehended. Confidence in our resources and recuperative powers prevented European capitalists from feeling or manifesting any alarm at the present condition of our financial affairs, and this has put our people in the best of spirits and in good humor with themselves and everybody else. Stocks, consequently, went up, and those who had been sighing like an old pair of bellows, or a despondent lover for three months past, absolutely smiled! Yes, and one or two laughs were heard on 'Change.

The Society of Friends or Quakers are holding a quarterly meeting in Alexandria.

HARD TIMES.

While the peace of other cities is threatened by crowds of strong-armed men of ill will, who demand work that they may have bread, the industrial mechanism of this metropolis are generally speaking well cared for. At the navy yard, and at the public edifices now being constructed, and at the printing office where the Government work is executed, the boiler chimneys pour forth their clouds of smoke, and the dizzy whirl of machinery, or the din of clinking hammers, is heard. No speculative, fictitious schemes of finance can paralyze the industrial arm of the General Government by its "suspension," and the laborer, "worthy of his hire," receives that employment which industry rightfully claims.—Union.

This was very fine, very fine indeed. One would think that this Metropolis of the country was a perfect paradise for workmen, and a city where peace, harmony, order, contentment, and ease reigned throughout. Nothing is said above of the rowdism and violence, and ruffianly assaults upon peaceable citizens, which occur almost hourly, day by day, in the face and under the nose of the police, unchecked if not winked at by them. "The laborer, worthy of his hire," receives that employment which industry rightfully claims. Indeed? We are glad to hear it; but if it be so, how happens it, that daily are American mechanics, heads of families, who have labored faithfully in their several branches of business in the navy yard and elsewhere, turned out of employment, and their places supplied by Irishmen and worthless fellows, some of whom belong to a company or gang which has become the terror of our citizens? Will the Union be so obliging as to answer this question? It may be that an American mechanic is not "worthy of his hire," because he may happen to think that Americans ought to rule America, and not foreigners—while the party in power seem to hold quite a different opinion, and, judging by their acts, look upon them as the last persons who should be permitted to rule their own country.

The above article does but add insult to injury; it mocks the turned-out American by telling the world that all who are worthy of hire are employed, here by the Government, and talks flippantly of the din of clinking hammers, and the boiler chimneys pouring forth their clouds of smoke; yes, but Americans, except a very few, are only permitted to see the smoke, and to hear this din of hammers—not to help make either. Unlike the unemployed European, they have too much pride and self-respect to go about the streets begging, or to threaten "blood" if not supplied with "bread." Their sufferings and trials are borne in secret, and in silence; but they know how to appreciate a government which thus deprives them of employment, and their families of the comforts, and, in some instances, the necessities of life, to bestow its beneficence on strangers.

"THAT'S ME."

A mother was telling of something her little boy had done or said, which, mother-like, she thought smart, without naming the child, who was present, when he spoke up and said, "That's me."

Application and moral. We were about to copy an article from an esteemed contemporary the other day, when we found it was our own. Our contemporary said, "A contemporary says thus and so," copying our own remarks.

Now we should have liked it a little better if he had said, "The Washington American says thus and so." We are young, not much known yet, and if our friends think proper to honor us by quoting what we say, we will thank them to name us, so that those who approve our sentiments may know where to send for a good American paper, and that there is one published at the National Metropolis. Please do this and oblige us.

DEMOCRACY.—What has Democracy done for the country, that it should aspire to rule its destinies? It has inundated the nation with foreign fanatics, felons, and paupers. It has deprived operatives of the means of earning an honest livelihood. It has produced a destructive financial panic—generated bread riots, and endangered the safety of the public funds. It has emboldened foreigners to demand that they shall be supported at the public expense—and it is leading to anarchy, bloodshed, agrarianism, and ruin. In the State of Maryland we may be saved from these dreadful consequences, because Democracy has been put down, and foreignism crushed out by the American spirit. But in New York, where the foreign element still reigns triumphant, nothing less than the military power can protect the people in their rights, or prevent the triumph of violence and violence.—Clipper.

The question now begins to be mooted, What is to be done with the bloody well at Cawnpore? A proposal has been made to erect a monument over it, but a retired Indian officer says:

"That will not do. What does a Hindoo care for a marble pyramid or obelisk? No; what should be done is this: Build above that well a Christian temple, as small as you like, but splendid, so that after generations of Mahomedans or Hindoos, 'Look here!' on this spot your fathers wrought the blackest of their deeds to get rid of Christianity in India. See what came of it! Christianity is now so celebrated and Christian worship presented on the very site of that well, and above the ashes of two hundred martyrs! That would be worth one hundred missionaries."

COPPER SMELTING.—There are six copper smelting furnaces in the United States. They are located at Cleveland, Pittsburgh, Baltimore, Boston, New Haven and Detroit. Those at Pittsburgh, Cleveland and Detroit are supplied from the Lake Superior mines, the others in part from foreign mines and part from Lake Superior and other mines in the United States. The amount smelted in 1857 will be about 17,000 tons.

CHEAP BREADSTUFFS.—The Tazewell, Va. Advocate says that thousands of bushels of corn have been sold in that county, in the last few weeks, at twenty cents per bushel, to be used for fattening hogs. Flour is selling in East Tennessee, at two dollars per hundred pounds.

GEN. WALKER'S RECRUITS.—A considerable body of Gen. Walker's emigrants sailed for Greytown on Saturday. The fashion was heavily freighted, and obtained her clearance as a Greytown packet.

THE ERA OF GOOD FEELING—THE POLITICAL MILLINER HAS DAWNED UPON US.

We are pleased to learn that, notwithstanding the intense hatred that has been cherished by the Democracy against the American party, and the bitter and malignant persecution with which Americans have been pursued under the Administration of Mr. Buchanan, that a truce has been entered into, and that on yesterday John H. Houston, Esq., a leading and prominent American, and who is now an Alderman from the Fifth ward, having been twice elected from that ward as the American candidate, received an appointment as a clerk in the office of the Second Comptroller of the Treasury.

We hope that our Democratic friends will not demur to this appointment, particularly, as Mr. Houston was removed under the Administration of Mr. Pierce, after having been in office some thirty years, and removed solely because he was a member of the American party. It is peculiarly fitting that Mr. Houston should have been appointed in that office, as Mr. Cutts, the present Comptroller, was himself so deeply imbued with American principles, as to have sought admission into one of their Councils, and has been rewarded with his present position, superseding Dr. J. M. Brodhead, an Old Line Democrat. We have known Mr. Houston for many years, and we have no hesitation in stating that a more perfect gentleman or competent officer is not to be found in any of the Departments.

BY WHAT AUTHORITY?

It will be seen that the Constitutional Convention of Kansas has adjourned after establishing a "provisional government," at the head of which is General Calhoun, the President of the late Convention.

We should like to know where that convention got the authority to establish "a provisional government." It has been done evidently to get rid of Governor Walker; but it is a usurpation—quite as much so as was the State Government formed by the Topeka Convention, at the head of which was Governor Robinson.

What's to be done? Here's a pretty kettle of fish for Mr. Buchanan.

Our friend "PERRY"—he who commands at Newburyport, Mass., a rifle battalion composed entirely of the descendants of John Rogers, of martyr memory—is among us again. We see his mark in that first rate paper, the Boston Journal. From his "Waits" we seize upon and appropriate the following:

"Mr. Clemens, a son-in-law of John Q. Calhoun, is said to have a good chance for the Missouri Belton. He was sent there by President Polk when Henry W. Hilliard was recalled, and remained there through a large portion, if not all, of Mr. Fillmore's administration. Since his return he has resided at Bladenburg, occupying his time in experiments in agricultural chemistry, in which he is an adept."

ARRIVAL OF THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

New York, November 18.—The City of Washington, from Liverpool the 6th instant, arrived here to-day with interesting additional intelligence. The launch of the Levantine steamer Great Eastern was commenced, at noon on the 2d inst. She had been moved several feet when an accident to the machinery put a stop to further operations. Nothing further will be done until December. In the mean time the vessel is in danger of rotting.

The London money market was unfavorably affected by the Niagara's news. Consols on Saturday reached 90½, but afterwards receded. Money was active. The Bank continued to raise rates of discount of nine per cent. The launch of the Levantine steamer Great Eastern was followed by fifteen thousand persons, and all passed off quietly. No accident was delivered at the grave. The City of Washington brought upwards of \$11,000.

KANSAS.—The Constitutional Convention adjourned on the 7th inst. A provisional government, with Gen. Calhoun as governor, was formed, to go into operation immediately.

The Convention passed a separate clause sanctioning slavery, which, the correspondent asserts, will be the only section submitted to the people. "It is thought," he says, "to be the design to get the constitution accepted by Congress prior to the assembling of the Territorial Legislature." Governor Walker had been appointed to convene an extra session of the Legislature to meet the emergency.

The appointment of the State provides for fifteen Representatives and fifteen Senators. Two severe shocks of an earthquake were felt in San Francisco on the evening of the 18th inst. P. H. Burnett is appointed Justice of the Supreme Court in California, in place of Judge Murray, deceased.

Business at San Francisco was unusually dull, but the receipts of gold dust were satisfactory.

CHINESE AMATEURS.—Among the camp followers of the insurgent chief who has been disturbing the heart of the empire, it was computed, in 1853, that there were in the city of Nanking only about half a million of women collected from various parts of the country. These females were formed into battalions of 10,000, under female officers. Of these 10,000 were picked women, drilled and garrisoned in the citadel. The rest had the hard drudgery assigned them of digging moats, making earthworks, erecting batteries, &c.—Miles's Life in China.

A samarra root over a hundred feet in length, was dug up, one day last week, in the vicinity of Troy, N. Y.

Three thousand boxes of grapes were sent to market from Los Angeles, California, by the steamer Senator in one of her trips.

The Directors of the Orange and Alexandria Railroad Company have reduced the compensation of the principal officers and agents of the Company to the extent of ten per cent; the President of the Company voluntarily placing his salary under the same rule.

The boiler of a steam tug exploded in the river opposite Detroit on the 14th. Eight of the crew, consisting of ten persons, were killed.

A DIPLOMATIC RECEPTION.—Don Antonio de Irisari, Minister Plenipotentiary from Nicaragua to the United States, was yesterday presented by the Secretary of State to the President.

PURE ALABAMA COPPER.—Mr. Vansandt brought us yesterday some specimens of pure Alabama copper, in lumps of several ounces each. There it is, the pure metal, and what is best of all, it is less within three feet of the surface. Besides the pure copper, Mr. V. brings us one of great richness, any of which he thinks is superior to the best of Ducktown.—Montgomery Advertiser.

"GREAT NEWS."—Read on the 5th inst. at Philadelphia, Nov. 18, 1857. At the advanced age of 97 years and 6 months, the father was a wagon master during the revolution, when he usually accompanied, and was usually the last survivor who witnessed the execution of Major Andre.

BEAVER TRAIL COMING.—The Providence Transcript reports that the Carolina Mills, Natick Mills, and nearly all the Mills in Fall River, will recommence operations again this week.

Ten Years.—The Germania paper called The Wacker, Baltimore, says:

"A great portion of the Irish, to be sure, belong to the rudest, most brutal and delinquent (criminal) part of the American population. The Germans, on the contrary, are proverbially the most peaceable and law-loving citizens of the Republic; and in proportion to numbers, there is less crime among them."

A thoughtful wife is a priceless treasure. Such a one has Mr. Post, proprietor of the Phoenix Hotel, Litchfield, N. Y., who was destroyed by fire the other day. He has learned to his surprise, that his wife had effected an insurance of fifteen hundred dollars on his property, with her pin money, unknown to him.

Mr. Zachariah Albaugh, aged one hundred and nine years, died at the residence of his son, in Litching county, Ohio, on the 8th inst. The deceased was born in Maryland, in 1748, where he resided until the commencement of the revolution, when he entered the army as a private soldier and remained in it until its close.

Fine Woom.—Firewood will probably be plentiful and cheap during the coming winter. The Baltimore market is already overstocked, and retail prices have been reduced within a few days past.

A New York paper says: After a delay of some twelve months the steamer Adriatic will sail on her first regular trip for Europe. The final alterations in her machinery have at last been completed, and she yesterday made her trial trip down the bay and back, to the satisfaction of all on board.

Last week Joel Schoonhoven, one hundred years of age, was discharged from Sing Sing State prison, having been pardoned by the governor. He is a native of Orange county, New York, and reached the age of a century in prison on the 4th of July last. He saw Washington at Newburg during the war.

I had no knowledge, information or intimation that the York Snelling Reservation was to be sold until after the sale was made, and then only learned the fact by public rumor and newspaper report.—Senator Douglas.

So you learned, Senator, after the sale was made, that the property was to be sold. You are a bright youth. Who knows but that one of these days you'll be President of the United States.—Premier.

Pamphlets.—An editor in one of our Southern cities says that the people there have not discovered that the times are hard. Let them undertake to pay their debts, and perhaps they will make the important discovery.

Yours are parties—parley.—It is stated that Samuel G. Goodrich has obtained a verdict of \$5,000 damages against a publishing firm for getting up books in the name of Peter Parley.—Mr. Goodrich's case de plume.

RECOVERED HIMSELF.—Miss Fanny H. Lawrence of Brooklyn has recovered \$1,000 against James Kierman as damages for slander. The defendant had circulated the report that she had stolen some jewelry from her house while on a visit there in March last.

THE LAW LITIGATION.—A Yankee has invested a sum of money in a contract on your approach to water, so that the moment you come to a paddle, it lifts you over and drops you on the other side.

Mr. F. M. Blodson, living in Walnut Bend, this season raised nine hundred bushels of Irish potatoes on two acres of land. The potatoes were remarkably large. He planted but two barrels.—Helen Ark Shield.

A gang of negro thieves has been discovered in Autauga and Bibb counties, Alabama. Among the persons arrested are Shelby, Pierce, and Janice—first names not mentioned.

A Malay, residing in New Orleans, named Joazeus Thionis, went crazy on the 6th inst. committed rape on a female guest, stabbed her with a dirk, plunged a knife into a guest who interfered, stabbed a police officer in the abdomen, and then killed himself.

The free negroes have been driven out of Piqua, Ohio, by the white population, for their indocility, and insults to ladies. One of them was whipped, and another tarred and feathered.

On Friday last, a woman in Corydon, Indiana, was struck by lightning and instantly killed. At the same instant, just as the lightning flashed, her sister, who was lying on a sick bed, expired.

The unemployed shoemakers of Lynn have recently held meetings similar to those in New York. They are desirous that the bosses, whose work is in short, should give out their work to them in Lynn, rather than those abroad.

COMMERCIAL LIFE.—Years ago an examination was made of all the accounts kept in one of the Philadelphia banks during a period of thirty years in order to ascertain as a question of mercantile statistics, what had been the average rate of the depositors, as regarded their success in life. The result was so remarkable as to be deserving of a careful study at a moment like the present, when every flash of the telegraph is tinged, not with light, but with gloom. Of the whole number seven-fifty per cent. had failed, or become so embarrassed with debt as to be compelled to relinquish business.

The California News-Letter, noticing the departure of Col. Fremont, says: "Col. Fremont leaves our State by the present outgoing mail steamer, the Golden Gate, en route for the East and Europe, whether he proceeds with the now completed survey of his vast domain, Los Mariposa. About fifty tons of auriferous quartz, from the various veins, yielding, with the present imperfect methods of reduction, \$20 and upwards per ton, have been shipped in order that the assayers of Europe may confirm, by the severity of their tests, his unquestionable richness. Col. Fremont has by his brief sojourn among us discharged every lien and outstanding claim against the property incurred in its development, and is proceeding to Europe to perfect arrangements by which the construction of the extensive canal for mining and irrigating purposes can more fully utilize the incalculable richness of the Mariposa."